

To our Readers.
Any neglect on the part of our Contributors to deliver the STANDARD at the proper time and place will be promptly remitted on application at the Publication Office, next door to the Bank of British Columbia, Government Street.

The Daily Standard.

Friday, June 8, 1871.

MR. J. W. TRUTCH ON CONFEDERATION.

We have before us an orthodox edition of Mr. J. W. Trutch's speech at the Ottawa dinner in pamphlet form as reported by the Montreal Gazette, and we presume corrected and revised by the author. We have not much faith to put with it, nor much pride to award. The speech doubtless was gotten up to suit the occasion,—and a British Columbia was not contracting with Mr. J. W. Trutch to build the Victoria and Montreal railway, but with the Dominion of Canada, we don't know whether it matters much what that gentleman has said about the time within which the railway may or might be constructed. Mr. Trutch is only the nominee of the Executive of this country; and not the representative of British Columbians. Hence whilst we concede to him as much right to express his opinions as any one else, yet we don't feel bound by any utterances that may seem to put a new interpretation on the terms of Confederation. We do, however, take exception to Mr. J. W. Trutch's statement that Confederation was voted premature and impracticable in 1868 because the North-West Territory had not been admitted into the Dominion. Now this is notoriously a misstatement. The question of the admission of the North-West Territory did not enter into the discussion to induce postponement; and for several reasons. First, the Ottawa Parliament of 1868, about the same time at which the question of Confederation came up here, had memorialized the Queen to transfer Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory to Canada. It was not for a moment supposed in Canada or here that a delay would occur in the transfer. Hence, the utterance of Mr. J. W. Trutch on that score is without foundation. In the next place, Gov. Seymour said that he would have to do with Confederation, as it was just as reasonable to talk of being united to New Zealand or Australia as with Canada; but he said that if the Legislative Council, of which Mr. J. W. Trutch was a member, thought proper to pass an address for Confederation, they could do as they pleased. But Mr. Trutch, notwithstanding, found it convenient to vote against Confederation, for the reason that provision had not been made to pension the officials. Subsequently, however, he interviewed Gov. Seymour at the request of Mr. Hamley and Mr. DeCosmos in order to get the matter reconsidered in the Council; and came back with the statement that Governor Seymour objected to the Council having anything to do with the subject, but said that "If the people want Confederation, let them take it in hand and get it." This is historically correct, and quite different from the Trutch version. More than that, there is not a single word about the transfer of the Northwest Territory in the resolution postponing Confederation in 1868; but it was alleged in it that the Council had no information on the subject to enable it to frame terms of Union. Even Mr. Trutch never so much as opened his mouth to say a word on the subject on that occasion.

In the summer of 1868, it became known that the Home Government objected to the transfer of the Northwest Territory. Then the question of Union was delayed on that account, and not before. Consequently we think that Mr. J. W. Trutch would stand in much better odor with the Confederates of British Columbia, if he would stick to facts, instead of retailing fiction to whitewash the official concave of which he was a leading member in 1868.

The Demands of the Paris Commune.

Our review the other day of the suppression of the Paris rebellion has caused our local contemporaries to resort to its usual mode of treating any controversial subject with its contemporaries,—that is, to prefer abuse and misrepresentation to fact and reason. In pursuing this line of policy it has charged us with speaking favorably of the Boxer-Henry cartridge, and of the atrocities of the Parisian Communists. Now it knows full well that not a word, nor a sentence, nor any utterance whatever can be quoted from our columns that, by the most strained interpretation, can be construed to that effect, yet for some paltry end it misrepresents without rhyme or reason. In any of our utterances on the Paris rebellion we have not only spoken of principles of government which the Paris Communists have sought to establish; but the means taken by them to attain their establishment we have clearly and unequivocally condemned. Any one here who may carefully read the political principles of the Paris Communist Government as published by themselves, will discover but little to find fault with. We can see nothing in them, but what is substantially in operation in Canada, and especially in the United States; and in proof of this view of the subject, we ask our readers to read the following extract, taken from the Journal Officiel published in Paris on April 19th, by the Paris Commune. Here is what it says:

"It is the duty of the Commune to confirm and ascertain the aspirations and wishes of the people of Paris. The precise character and movement of the 18th of March is misunderstood and unknown, and is calumniated by the politicians at Versailles. At that time Paris still labored and suffered for the whole of France, for whom she had prepared by her battles, an intellectual, moral, administrative, and economic regeneration, glory, and prosperity.

What does she demand? The recognition and consolidation of the republic, and the absolute autonomy of the Commune extended at all places in France thus assuring to each the integrity of its rights, and to every Frenchman the full exercise of his faculties and aptitudes as a man, a citizen, and a producer. The autonomy of the Commune has no other limits but its rights. The autonomy is equal for all Communists who are adherents of the contract, the association of which ought to secure the unity of France. The inherent rights of the Commune are to vote the communal budget of receipts and expenses, the improving and alteration of taxes, the direction of local services, the organization of the magistracy, internal police, and education. The administration of the property belonging to the Commune; the choice by election, or competition, with the responsibility and permanent right of contract, and revocation of the communal magistrates and officials of all classes; the absolute guarantee of individual liberty, and liberty of conscience; the permanent intervention of the citizens in communal affairs by the free manifestation of their ideas, and the free defence of those manifestations by the Commune, who alone are charged with securing the free and just exercise of the right of meeting and publicity; the organization of urban defence and of the National Guard, which elects its chiefs and alone watches over the maintenance of order in the city. Paris wishes nothing more under the head of local guarantees, on the well understood condition of regaining in a grand central administration and delegation from the federal communes the realization and practice of those principles; but in favor of her autonomy, and profiting by her liberty of action, she reserves to herself to bring about, as may seem good to her, administrative and economic reforms which the people demand, and to create such institutions as may serve to develop and further education. Produce exchange, and credit; help to universalize power and property according to the necessities of the moment, the wishes of those interested, and the data furnished by experience. Our enemies deceive themselves or deceive the country when they accuse Paris of desiring to impose its will and supremacy upon the rest of the nation, and to aspire to dictatorship, which would be a veritable attempt to overthrow the independence and sovereignty of other communes. They deceive themselves when they accuse Paris of seeking the destruction of French unity established by the revolution. The unity which has been imposed upon us up to the present, by the empire, the monarchy, and the parliamentary government, is nothing but centralization, despotic, unintelligible, arbitrary, and onerous. The political unity as desired by Paris is a voluntary association of all the initiatives, the free and spontaneous co-operation of all individual energies with the common object of the well-being, liberty, and security of all. The communal revolution initiated by the people on the 18th of March inaugurated a new era in politics, experimental, positive and scientific. It was the end of the old governmental and clerical world of military supremacy and bureaucracy, of jobbing in monopolies and privileges to which the proletariat owed its slavery and the country its misfortunes and disasters. The strife between Paris and Versailles is one of those that cannot be ended by an illusory compromise; the issue should not be doubtful. The victory fought for with such indomitable energy by the Commune will remain with the idea and with the right."

New Advertisements.

JANION, RHODES & CO.

IMPORTERS AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS Offer For Sale

General Assortment of merchandise

COMPANY

BLANKETS—all sizes and colors,

FLANNELS,

CRIMEAN & BALTI SHIRTS,

HOSIERY & UNDERCLOTHING,

LINEN GOODS,

CARPETS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

TABLE OIL BAIZE,

OILMAN'S STORES,

ENGLISH SOAP,

LIVERPOOL COARSE SALT,

WHITE LEAD & PAINT,

BOILED LINSEED OIL,

HOOP & SHEET IRON,

TIN PLATE,

WINDOW GLASS,

WALL PAPER,

WINES & SPIRITS,

ALE & PORTER

AND

OREGON PRODUCE.

jet 13m

Wanted.

A ASSISTANT DYER. APPLY TO
J. W. PIERRE,
Tailor and Dyer,
101 Yates Street,
Nons but competent persons need apply.

jet 1m

"After the Race."

PERSONS DESIROUS OF SUBSCRIBING
for "After the Race" may copy and forward
their names to the Standard Office, 101 Yates Street, Mr. Winesworth's Saloon and at the Boomerang, and leave
their names for any copies required.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

THE SCHOOL OCEAN PEARL
Captain Kennedy, from San Francisco, will
commence discharging this morning at the Hudson Bay
Co.'s wharf. Consignees are requested to call at the
office of the undersigned pay freight and receive orders
for their goods.

N. B. All goods remaining on board after 5 p.m., will
be stored at the expense and risk of the owners.

H. F. PICKETT & CO.,
Yates Street.

jet 1m

20th APRIL, 1871.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING OF THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

5 George Street, Edinburgh

20th APRIL, 1871.

THE STANDARD
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

(THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.)

5 George Street, Edinburgh

20th APRIL, 1871.

New Assurances Effected

£1,181,399 3 10.

NO. OF POLICES ISSUED - - 1,936.

The British Columbia
WHALING COMPANY
LIMITED,
Capital - - \$20,000.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE
registered name of the Dawson and Douglas
Whaling Company Limited, has been changed to the
British Columbia Whaling Company Limited, and
that the said company is now registered under
the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Whaling
Company Limited, and that the said Company is Limited
and duly Incorporated as a Joint Stock Company under
the laws of the Province of British Columbia, and
that the said Company is now in full operation in accordance
with the requirements of the said Ordinance in respect
of registration.

In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my hand
and seal this 20th day of May, A.D. 1871.

HENRY S. MASON,
Acting Clerk of the British Columbia Whaling Company.

Atting Register that all accounts due by the
above named company be paid by the 5th June,
my 31.

WALDACH & HUTCHISON,

Real Estate Tax Commission.

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE COMMISSIONERS ARE READY TO
have the following rates of taxation due to the
Government for the years 1861-62 and 1862-63 as well in
respect of country land as town lots.

The settings will terminate on or about the 1st June
next.

By CHARLES G. WYLLY, Secretary,
Land Registry Office, Victoria, May 31,

jet 1m

1871.

Extract from the Report of the Special Committee

on the preparation for the sale of Public Lots in
Victoria, dated June 1, 1871.

MARTINI-HENRY BREECH-LOADING
RIFLE.

Presented to Both Houses of Parliament
by Command of Her Majesty.

[C. 290, page 4.]

GUNPOWDER.

The powder first tried by the Committee in the

Boxer-Henry cartridge, and of which they entirely ap-

proved, is known as "Curtis and Harvey's Powder."

Several descriptions of gunpowder were also tried, but not

afforded the same uniform accuracy of shooting.

There appear to be difficulties, it is believed,

to the question of expense, in producing a powder at

Waltham Abbey, in all respects equal to Curtis and

Harvey, No. 6; but the Committee, keeping in view the

importance of maintaining the great accuracy of shoot-

ing of the Martini-Henry rifle, recommend that no

gunpowder should be used for its ammunition that does

not give results at least equal to those obtained in the Com-

munity's experiments, whether such powder be obtained

from the Government Factory or from the trade."

Notice.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFI-

ED that I will not be answerable for any debts

contracted by any person in my name or wiles name

sabotage by my written authority.

EDWARD VINE, Jr.,
Federer Bay.

my21m

1871.

WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

CONSOLIDATED CHINA,

SILK MERCERY,

GOODS.

A VERY LARGE AND

SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Fort Street, - - Victoria, V.I.

TO THOSE IN SEARCH OF

GOLD

OR ARE ABOUT TO VISIT

OMINECA MINES!

FELL & FINLAYSON

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

AND RETAIL

GROCERS, Provision Dealer,

AND

SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Fort Street, - - Victoria, V.I.

WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

CONSOLIDATED CHINA,

SILK MERCERY,

GOODS.

MILLINERY,

MANTLES,

DRESS GOODS,

FANCY AND GENE AL

DRAPERY

DRAPERY

RECEIVED BY LAST STEAMER.

J. H. TURNER, & CO.

my18

Card.

THE SISTERS OF ST.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

JOHN WEILER,
Corner of
FORT & BROAD STREETS.
Bee-Hive Block,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPERHANGER.
In addition to his Well Assorted Stock of
CROCKERY.
GLASS & SILVERWARE,
CARPETS, OILCLOTH,
WALLPAPER & FURNITURE
Has Just Received
Mr Late Arrives:
A Superior lot of
GOLD AND SATIN WALLPAPER,

PATENT WINDOW BLINDS AND
FURNITURE, FOLDING CHAIRS
AND SPRINGS.
He is also prepared to execute all kinds of
Upholstery work satisfactorily at Reason-
able Rates, having only thoroughly qual-
ified Persons Employed.
JOHN WEILER.

THE BRIDGE HOTEL,
PARSON'S BRIDGE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING ENTIRELY
Refitted and Decorated the above Hotel been
open for the reception of Guests, and is now
open for the reception of Visitors.

The Choice Liquors, Ales, Wines and Cigars of
the best brands to be had at the

Picnic Parties Supplied.

N. C. BAILEY, Proprietor.

to 27

R. Brodrick & Co.

UNION AND CITY WHARVES.

COAL, WOOD, PRODUCE, AND COM-
mission Merchants. Vessels' cargoes
discharged with accuracy and dispatch,
goods stored at moderate rates, and a gen-
eral commission and forwarding business
transacted.

Agency of the North Pacific Transportation
Co. of San Francisco, California.

VARIETY STORE

Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

W. ANDEAN
WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTEN-
TION of the inhabitants of Victoria and vicinity
to his complete assortment of

SECOND HAND GOODS.

He will pay the highest price for Second-hand Clothing
of every description, and parties having such things to
dispose of, will find it to their advantage to call on him
before going elsewhere.

The following is but a small portion of his Varied
Stock of Second-hand Goods:

Crockery of almost every description,

New and Second-hand Clothing of various styles,

Variety Department of Hats, Caps, &c., &c.,

Ladies' and Gent's Socks and Stockings in abundance,

A small but choice collection of Engravings,

An immense assortment of Medical and other Books,

some of which are by the most eminent authors.

N. B.—Wm. Andean has also 2 Sets Plough Harness,

1 Camera and 1 first class U. S. Gun, &c., &c., all of
which will be sold extremely Low for Cash.

Catalogue Plates for Sale.

my22

Cabages Plates for Sale.

my22

Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

my22